

JAPAN MAKES A NEW DEMAND

Wants U. S. to Carry Alien
Land Case to
Courts.

AS IN SCHOOL DISPUTE

Emphasis Laid in Note on
the Broad Racial
Question.

BRYAN'S ADVICE RESENTED

Question of Naturalization Not
Discussed in the
Rejoinder.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The latent Japanese issue confronting the United States over the California alien land law was revived this afternoon by the presentation of the second Japanese note in the controversy.

Vicecount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, handed to Secretary Bryan a long communication from his Government in which a fresh appeal is made to the United States for the nullification of the California statute.

Mr. Bryan and Ambassador Chinda were in conference nearly two hours. At the conclusion of their discussion of the note Mr. Bryan left it at the White House for the President to read this evening. Mr. Bryan will discuss it with him to-morrow. It probably will be the chief topic at the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

Though the Japanese Government seeks to the Federal Government to render the California statute invalid by some means, and to that end discussed in the note the legal aspects of the situation, the emphasis of the Japanese protest still remains on the broad racial questions involved.

Result of Popular Pressure.

The Japanese Government has thus far declined to go to the extent which public opinion in Japan has demanded in its negotiations with the United States, but has yielded to popular pressure in reiterating to this Government that the obvious discriminatory intent of the California law cannot be accepted by Japan.

The Japanese Ambassador made it clear to Mr. Bryan that he and his Government still consider the racial discrimination involved as greatly overshadowing the legal phases of the matter. Dissatisfaction with the American reply to Japan's original protest was set forth also in the note. It can be said that the Japanese note informs the United States that the Tokyo Government will not condescend to seek recognition in the Federal or in the State courts of California. This was practically the only solution of the question offered to Japan in the note of Mr. Bryan, to which the communication now presented by Ambassador Chinda is a reply.

The Ambassador again made it clear that his Government will consent to look only to the Federal Government for relief from operation of the California statute. The Tokyo Government still maintains that it has nothing to do with State courts and that its treaty with the United States entitles it to demand full remedy from the Washington Government without reference in any way to the State.

With the Law Attacked.

What the Japanese desire is that the Washington Government shall institute proceedings through the courts to attack the California alien land law. The Japanese Embassy here has made a thorough search into all cases bearing in any way upon the present issue and has brought this acquired knowledge to bear upon the State Department in the present communication.

The fact that President Roosevelt, when the Japanese school question was the subject of agitation in California, threw the influence of the Federal Administration upon the side of Japan is called to the attention of Mr. Bryan in the note.

At that time the United States appeared in court in two ways, first as the instigator of a suit and also as a "amicus curiae" or friend of the court in a suit entered by a Japanese resident of California. Japan now wants the Washington Government to do the same thing in the present instance and thus bring about the nullification of the California law if possible.

The Japanese Government is well aware that proceedings cannot be brought against the California statute until it goes into effect next August, but it is intended, however, that this shall cause any delay in the presentation of the case. The Japanese Government maintains that it is concerned little with how the United States effects the nullification of the California law so long as it is nullified.

The President's Attitude.

On the other hand, it is generally believed here that the President will not give his consent to any legal proceedings against the California statute. In fact it is not seen here how the Administration could take the position asked for by the Japanese, as it already has declared its belief that the California alien land law is not in violation of the Japanese treaty of 1911. It seems as if there is danger now of the two Governments coming to a deadlock over this phase of the issue.

Even the most conservative leaders of

KELLER FOR ELLIS ISLAND.

Senator O'Gorman Recommends Former
Charities Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator O'Gorman has recommended to President Wilson the appointment of John W. Keller of New York as Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island to succeed Mr. Williams.

Mr. Keller was Commissioner of Public Charities in New York from 1898 to 1902, in the Van Wyck administration. He was formerly a newspaper man and was twice president of the New York Press Club.

In 1900 he was named as the caucus candidate of the New York State delegation to the Democratic national convention for Vice-President. He was president of the Democratic Club of New York for two years, was a member of the executive committee of Tammany Hall from 1898 to 1903 and was sachem of the Tammany Society at the same time. He was Senator O'Gorman's candidate for secretary of the Senate, but failed to land.

Mr. Keller is 57 years old and a Kentuckian. He rowed in the varsity boat at Yale. Once he wrote a play for Robert Mantell.

William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, sent his resignation to President Wilson on May 6, asking that it be accepted before June 1, when the four year term for which the commissioner was appointed expired. He got this letter from the President yesterday.

"I have received your communication tendering your resignation as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, to be effective at such time prior to June 1 as I may designate. I believe it would be for the good of the service if you could remain in your present position until the close of the current fiscal year. I have, therefore, accepted your resignation to take effect June 30, 1913. In doing so, I wish to express my appreciation of your conscientious and peculiarly intelligent service in handling one of the most delicate and onerous positions in the Government service."

"Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON."

NO DEFENCE FOR WOOD ON DYNAMITE CHARGE

Woolen Man Will Stand or Fall
by Jury's Verdict—At-
torney Denies All.

BOSTON, June 4.—President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company having elected to stand or fall by the verdict of the jury as to the truth of the Government charges that he conspired with Frederick E. Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins to plant dynamite in Lawrence during the great textile strike, no defense was offered on his behalf to-day. Counsel for Atteaux devoted the day to putting in evidence for him.

John J. Breen of Lawrence, the real planter and Government witness, was denounced by Daniel F. Conkley, counsel for Atteaux, as a blackmailer in his opening address. He charged that Breen tried to get \$13,000 to settle the suits filed against him by the Lawrence foreigners in whose places the explosive was found when he knew that they could be settled for \$3,000.

Atteaux when called to the stand made sweeping and emphatic denials of all the charges made against him, denying that he conspired to plant the dynamite, that he dropped \$300 for Breen to pick up, that he ever talked with President Wood about dynamite in any way, that he rode from Wood's house in a taxicab on January 19, 1912, to meet Breen, that he ever gave or promised to give Breen any money, that he said he would get the Woolen company to pay him, that he ever told Breen that Ernest W. Pittman had threatened to commit suicide because of the Grand Jury investigation and that he sent \$200 to Breen at Lawrence by special delivery letter.

RICH MAN HELD FOR \$300 THEFT.

Woman Says Retired Manufacturer
Robbed Her in Hallway.

ABRAHAM LEITZIG, 58 years old, a retired manufacturer, living at the Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West Seventy-seventh street, was held in \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Levy last night in night court on a charge of grand larceny brought by Mrs. Paul Weinrig of 43 West 112th street. Examination is set for this morning.

Mrs. Weinrig charges Leitzig with robbing her of \$300 in a hallway. He is married and reputed to be worth half a million. She alleges that on May 14 she was accosted on West 118th street by a man who does not enter into the proceedings.

Leitzig came up and told her, she says, that the man she had spoken to had jewelry that could be bought cheap. She says he took her to the hallway and grabbed the money she had taken out to count.

Leitzig was arrested yesterday in the tailor shop of Mrs. Weinrig's husband at 2135 Broadway.

SAYS WE RECOGNIZED MEXICO.

De la Barra Asserts Envoy Wilson's
Speech Did It.

MEXICO CITY, June 4.—Senor de la Barra in an interview to-night said: "The United States has been recognized formally by the United States in the speech which Mr. Wilson, the American Ambassador, made on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps and by a previous agreement with all the chiefs of missions accredited to Mexico recognizing Gen. Huerta as the constitutional President of the republic."

"It should suffice in this respect to call attention to a significant fact which will appeal to people like those of the United States who have respect for national representation, that the Mexican Congress which recognized the Huerta Government was elected during the regime of President Madero and that a majority of them were partisans of the latter."

"This Government," continued Senor de la Barra, "has decided that in its relations with the United States it will give due attention to all affairs whether important or of a routine nature."

EDITOR OF "STATIST" SEES BETTER MARKET

Sir George Paish Asserts Ameri-
can Investor Has Lost
His Nerve.

WAR CAUSES HESITANCY

But London Financial Expert
Says London and New York
Are Sound.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 4.—Sir George Paish, editor of the *Statist* and an eminent authority on financial matters, speaking of the business situation to-day, said that one of the great contributory causes of the present condition of the market was the fact that the American investing public had lost its nerve. In an interview with THE SUN correspondent Sir George said:

"Fundamentally London is very sound, probably sounder than or quite as sound as New York. It is true that new issues of capital in London in recent months have been on a great scale and that a little rest is now needed to permit this stock to be digested. This is likely to occur now, as the issuing houses are giving no encouragement to fresh borrowings for the present. By autumn the whole of the stock which has accumulated will probably have found a permanent home in investors' security boxes."

For the first five months of 1913, continued Sir George, "the new issues put out in London amounted to nearly \$750,000,000, as against \$520,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1912 and \$550,000,000 in the same period in 1911. The amount of new securities which the British investors can absorb every year is about \$1,100,000,000. In fact, in 1912 it was \$1,055,000,000, in 1911 \$980,000,000, and in 1910 \$1,150,000,000. It is probable that in autumn the stock which has accumulated will have been sold to investors, and London will be again prepared for large fresh issues."

"The cause of the existing situation," said the editor of the *Statist*, "lies in the United States and the continent of Europe. In recent years America, France and Germany subscribed very large amounts for new enterprises, but since the war in the Balkans these countries appear to have lost their nerve. At any rate they have not provided the normal amount of capital for new enterprises. The result has been that borrowers have had to resort to the London market to satisfy their needs to a much greater extent than usual. Fortunately London has maintained its reputation for enterprise and willingness to lend even in periods of difficulty and large loans by London have to some extent prevented the monetary stringency throughout the world from becoming more severe than it has been."

Briefly, the stringency of the capital market and the heavy fall in securities that has resulted are entirely due to the Balkan war, which seriously alarmed continental investors and made them wish to keep their resources liquid; and, secondly, to the caution of American investors who for international as well as national reasons have not been disposed to invest as freely as usual."

"Whether or not the money stringency will become more severe than it now is will depend on whether or not French, German and American investors recover their nerve and are willing to provide the normal amount of new capital. It is desirable that all responsible persons shall assist in the work of restoring confidence and thus enable the world to obtain that which is essential to its progress."

European statesmen are now alive to the necessities of the situation and are putting forth every effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions connected with the Balkans. At no time in modern history has the international political situation in Europe been so hopeful as at present and if, as anticipated, Serbia and Bulgaria come to terms with the assistance of the great powers, the Balkans for financial pressure from the viewpoint of international politics will entirely disappear.

"The distrust concerning American securities arises in some measure from the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit the American railroads to raise their freight rates in order to meet the higher wage rate of their employees. If the commission should accede to a fresh request from the railroads for permission to raise their freight rates this cause of distrust would also disappear."

"The appointment of a receiver for the Frisco company certainly had a very unfavorable reception on this side, and it is desirable that everything possible be done to restore confidence in American securities. If the Balkan troubles are speedily and finally settled, and if efforts are made in the United States to restore the confidence of investors in their own securities, the stringency of the world may greatly diminish and the higher wage rate of Berlin will get through the present stringency without serious trouble."

"The rumors of difficulties in London may be entirely dismissed as without foundation. A Stock Exchange firm which was carrying a large amount of stock that it could conveniently finance has already been assisted. The stock has been pooled and will not come into the market."

FEAR FAILURES IN LONDON.

Brokers Who Bought on Balkan
Treaty Heavily Overloaded.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 4.—This was another bad day on the Stock Exchange and the prices in all leading departments fell. The slump has already been responsible for the failure of one respected firm and the possibility of others going under is feared. Many dealers who bought

WANTS BLISS CO. ENJOINED.

Government Tries to Keep Torpedo
Secrets From England.

United States District Attorney Young asked Judge Chatfield in Brooklyn yesterday for a permanent injunction restraining the E. W. Bliss Company from revealing to the English Government through Whitehead & Co. the secrets of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo, used by the United States Navy since its invention in 1890.

According to the complaint the secrets of the Bliss Company are proposed to be given away in the form of "information of a confidential character that cannot be made public without detriment to the Government." After the torpedo had been approved by the Government various improvements were made. The Bliss Company has two contracts with the Government to build torpedoes, in which it is stipulated that the company shall not disclose any device, design, plan, or specification used in making the torpedoes to any person, firm, corporation or country.

The Bliss Company, it is alleged, informed Secretary of the Navy Daniels on May 9 that after June 7 it intends to demonstrate the complete operation of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo to Whitehead & Co. of England.

The hearing is set for June 17.

WINS AND LOSES \$15,000 POOL IN FEW MINUTES

Cable Man Gets Heartbreaking
Correction on Derby Amid
Congratulations.

Herbert W. Robinson, at the end of an Atlantic cable in the Commercial Cable Company's office, 20 Broad street, got a flash from underneath yesterday morning telling him that Craganour had won the Derby. The message meant just \$15,000 in Robinson's pocket, for he held Craganour's ticket in a pool of 30,000 telegraphers.

Robinson has handled a key for seventeen years. When the flash came he half shut his eyes, then wrinkled his forehead horizontally, reached in his pocket and lighted another cigarette.

All the office knew the tidings a few minutes later. Work stopped completely for a few minutes. The manager came over and shook hands. Robinson's fellow operators flocked around. Congratulations were at the flood when another message came over the cable saying that Craganour had been disqualified. Robinson wrote it out, looked up with a slow smile and handed it around.

He was the only one who had any composure left after that. Nobody could get a word out of him, but he went to a telephone and called up Mrs. Robinson, who was apportioning \$15,000 among several different projects at her home, 501 West 149th street. No one except her husband will know what she said, for she won't tell.

"I had been building—of all sorts of castles in Spain, with all the modern conveniences," Mrs. Robinson said later. "None was under twenty stories. My husband was going to take the longest vacation on record. We were going to Europe and live in the country and the principal was to be invested in high class bonds."

Each of the 30,000 participants in the pool on the Derby paid five shillings, or \$125. Numbered tickets were sold. The names of the horses running were shuffled and drawn against numbers. In this way Robinson knew some time ago that he stood to win if Craganour did. An offer of \$5,000 was made to Robinson for his ticket, but he refused it.

"Commercial Cable employees aren't supposed to gamble. No official notice was taken yesterday of Robinson's supposed adventure, although Superintendent A. F. Austin, at the Broad street office, was heard to speak of it as 'heart rending.'"

AVIATION SCHOOL FOR CHINA.

Tom Gunn Leaves San Francisco to
Establish It.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Tom Gunn, a young Chinese aviator, sailed to-day for Shanghai, where he will establish a military flying school for the new republic.

Gunn, who recently received his commission from the Chinese Government, had to choose between love and duty. He hopes to return here within a few months to wed Lily Tong, daughter of a prominent Chinese merchant, who, like himself, is a native of California.

"The last time I saw my big plane and a flying boat," said Gunn, "and it is my object to establish a Government school in China. The new republic has expressed its intention of going into aviation in earnest. I believe that China will soon rank with other countries in aerial navigation."

DIVORCE IS MUNYON'S REMEDY.

Shea His Young Wife After Stormy
Five Years of Marriage.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—James M. Munyon, the patent medicine man, has gone into court for a remedy for his domestic troubles. Suit was filed for divorce yesterday by Munyon against his wife, Mrs. Pauline Louise Neff Munyon, who was famed as a beauty when on the stage. Papers in the case have been impounded and the ground for action concealed.

Mrs. Munyon had been married before, when she was 16 years old, and had been divorced when she was married to Munyon in 1908. Munyon was about 60 and his bride 24 years old. Mrs. Munyon sued for divorce, charging cruelty and barbarous treatment, in June, 1909. Five months later a reconciliation was effected.

In June, 1910, Munyon and his wife had a quarrel in a movie or in front of City Hall and several hundred persons saw Mrs. Munyon strike her husband in the face, tear away some of his clothing and throw a suit case to the street. Mrs. Munyon then returned to the stage and appeared in vaudeville. Another row took place in December of last year when the Munyons met in Broad street station.

The latest row concerned Mrs. Munyon was that she had retired from the stage and had gone to a farm near Point Pleasant, N. J.

TEACHERS' LETTERS MAZE OF ERRORS

Many Official Communications
Show Serious Lack of
Education.

MUCH BAD SPELLING TOO

"Beleive" and "Receipt" Spec-
imens From Missives Re-
garding "Pay-rol."

An investigation by the Board of Estimate's committee of school inquiry has developed the fact that there are school teachers of the city who write letters that should not pass muster in a high school. Of 300 letters written in one month to the city paymaster by teachers more than thirty contained errors. Others gave evidence of carelessness regarding the proper forms of letter writing.

Some examples, with names withheld, follow:

"DEAR SIR: I am a Teacher at (name of school and school address). I was not at the school yesterday May 1st. I went to the school to try to find my check was sent back to the pay masters office. I was told to write to you and you would send me a receipt to sign which I beleive I have to return before you send check. Trusting this will meet with your approval and I will receive a prompt reply."

"DEAR SIR: Kindly send me my June and July check. I am a regular teacher (name of teacher) in P. S. No. —, Queens (borough (name of principal))."

"I have notified the Board of Education that you could find no check for me or supplementary pay-rol there was a check of over \$20 for (name of another teacher) which she received."

"I am returning herewith receipts for my lectures fees—I have been surprised learn of discredited correspondence, but I beg to inform you that I did not notified the Board of Education of my change of address since September 1st—Since then I will call my mail at my residence (address) where am leaving since four years—Also am subscriber to telephone with director number (telephone number)—Hoping these information will be of some help in the future."

The above letter is from a lecturer engaged by the Board of Education.

"Sir Timmer City Paymaster—I have not received my pay from (number of school and address) as I was answered to (number of school and address) and then are from the 1 Nov. to the 5 Nov. Due to me as I did not get will (name of Janitor) my Janitor in (number of first school) will have to send after I will have to send please let me know as I come down to (number of second school and address) on the 6 and I have from the 1 Nov. 1912 to the 5 coming to that present the other school (number of first school). Hoping I will get it very soon as I am in need of it as I am moving down here and it cost me quite a good deal of money. Rept."

Prof. Edward C. Elliott of the University of Wisconsin, who has been analyzing the ratings of teachers, says that present inspections are wholly insufficient.

"There are hundreds of teachers," said Prof. Elliott, "whose services would not be approved in any progressive school system, primarily on account of the use of broken, highly accented and incorrect English."

Prof. Elliott says the reason for this is that the examinations held by the board of examiners are pure form. He urges a careful inspection of the present examination system and says there has been forced professional preparation by coaches.

MOLINEUX WRITES A PLAY.

Belasco Will Produce It in New
York Next Fall.

Roland B. Molineux, who was the principal in one of the most famous murder trials in New York, has written a play which David Belasco will produce next fall, either at the Belasco or Republic Theatre. While no details were made public at Mr. Belasco's office yesterday, it was learned that it deals with a man who has been unjustly sent to prison.

One act, it is said, has a Chinese atmosphere, and this is the explanation of Mr. Belasco's visit to our local Chinatown a month or so ago.

Molineux was accused of having killed Mrs. Adams by poison. It was charged that he sent a bottle of a patent headache medicine, in which he had placed cyanide of potassium, to Harry Cornish, and that Cornish's landlady had taken it instead. He was in the Tombs for many months and on the second trial was acquitted.

FIRST CHINESE BIGAMY CASE.

Man Had Wife in America and One
in China.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, June 4.—The first case in China of prosecution for bigamy was concluded to-day. A Chinese whose name is not given married a Chinese woman a second time in the Chinese ritual. Later on while he was at Yale University the Chinese married an American girl, whose name is also withheld.

Some Chinese suffragettes here instigated the prosecution of the man. The case was heard under the new code by a mixed court consisting of a Chinese magistrate and an American assessor. The man was sentenced to eighty days imprisonment.

M. BRIAND IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Former Premier of France Has Nar-
row Escape in Crash.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 4.—Ex-Premier Aristide Briand and the Socialist Deputy, Willm, were in an automobile accident in the suburbs to-night. Both men were brought to Paris in a somewhat shaken and bruised condition. M. Briand's delicate health has caused his friends to fear for his condition.

DR. STORCK KILLED BY FALL.

Dentist Screamed as He Went Out
of Eighth Floor Window.

Dr. Stephen Storck, a dentist, was instantly killed at half past 1 o'clock this morning, when he either jumped or fell from the eighth story of the Coronet apartment house at 57 West Fifty-eighth street into an arcaway. His wife heard him scream as he went down, and looking out, saw his body on the pavement below.

The Storcks and two friends, a man and his wife, played bridge in the Storck apartment until midnight. Dr. Storck went to bed. His wife supposed him to be asleep until she heard him scream.

Dr. Storck was a Virginian, 35 years old. He had a good practice. Besides, his wife he is survived by two young sons.

YEAR AND A DAY FOR JOHNSON.

Must Pay \$1,000 Fine Also—Pugil-
ist's Case to Be Carried Up.

CHICAGO, June 4.—John Arthur Johnson, negro pugilist, must serve a year and a day in the Federal prison at Leavenworth and pay a fine of \$1,000 for violating the Mann white slave act. Federal Judge Carpenter pronounced this sentence this afternoon after denying the appeal for a new trial.

Benjamin Bachrach, attorney for Johnson, served notice of carrying the case to the Appellate Court on a writ of error and Judge Carpenter suspended execution of the sentence for two weeks pending the preparation of papers. Johnson got his freedom on the \$30,000 bail furnished at the time of the indictment.

Johnson showed much disappointment over the prison part of the sentence. The maximum sentence on the charges on which he was convicted was a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for five years or both.

GEM IMPORTERS BREAK RECORD.

Rush in Precious Stones Fearing
Increase in Tariff.

Indication that local diamond importers are rushing large quantities of gems into this country in the expectation of an increase in the tariff is given in figures compiled by William B. Treadwell, jewelry examiner at the Appraiser's Stores. According to his report the total value of the gems received through the port of New York for the month of May reached \$4,696,323.

These record breaking figures are \$1,500,000 greater than the value of the gems imported in May, 1911, and nearly \$600,000 more than the highest figures ever recorded for that month in any year. In May, 1906, the total reached \$4,021,405, which was the previous high mark.

SEA DANGER STIRS BENEDICT.

Cruising Commodore Breaks Silence
to Tell of Floating Spar.

Commodore E. C. Benedict, who sailed hence on April 24 for a trip up the Amazon, was heard from unexpectedly yesterday by wireless through the hydrographic office at Newport, to which he came, by way of the naval radio station, a report that the Commodore's steam yacht, the *Onondaga*, had passed on Tuesday a spar about eighty feet long, covered with barnacles, about 150 miles north by east of Bermuda. The spar was directly in the lane of steamships plying between Europe and ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and was therefore a menace to navigation, which may be the reason the Commodore wanted the world aloft warned about it.

When the *Onondaga* sailed away it was said that she would not be back until the latter part of this month, so it may be that the Commodore changed his mind about the duration of the cruise.

MAYOR HUNT ON END SEAT HOG.

Says Last Man on Street Car May
Get Off First.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Mayor Hunt said to-day he does not think he will follow the example of Mayor Gaynor of New York, who urged the Board of Aldermen yesterday to legislate so the street car end seat hog may be forced to "move over."

"It's about as broad as it is long," said Mayor Hunt, "whether one crawls over feet and laps setting on a car or getting off. A very harmonious system would result if we could educate those street car patrons to ride the longest distance to take the seats furthest inside and leave the end seats for the short distance riders. But the millenium is not here yet and we can't require conductors to inquire of keep in mind the destination of every passenger who boards his car."

WOMAN TO BE GAME WARDEN.

Mrs. Gibboney Will Protect Birds
and Fish in Mobile County.

MOBILE, Ala., June 4.—Mrs. Norma Frederic Gibboney, one of the prettiest young women in the South, noted for her sportmanship and prominent in social circles, has been appointed game warden for Mobile county to protect game birds and fish near her country home.

This is the first known instance of a woman holding such a position.